E154. H-36

A LETTER TO THE KING OF *****.

By an ENGLISHMAN;
Not a MEMBER of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Rode caper vitem tamen hinc cum ſtabis ad Aram
In tua quod fundi cornua poſſit, erit.

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MDCCLVI.

TO THE

KING OF * * * * *

AND

QUEEN

OF THE

FELLEK

BRITISH MUSEUM

SIR,

THE Effrontery of ſome of your real or ſuſpected Emiſſaries has deprived me and ſeveral of my Countrymen of the higheſt Entertainment this Nation or Age affords; that of being admitted to liſten to the moſt intereſting Debates in our preſent HOUSE OF COMMONS. Induced by the wiſeſt Precaution they

have come to this Reſolution, " That " no Member preſume to introduce a " Stranger into that Houſe or the " Gallery thereof".

OUR Reſentment for this Loſs in our Amuſements, chargeable on none but yourſelf, can be vented only in Words. This is the ſole Injury you could do to an *Engliſhman* without expoſing yourſelf to Repriſals, and being compelled to make Reparation. I take Leave, therefore, to uſe ſome Hours of the ungrateful Leiſure you have given me, and the Liberty this happy Country allows me, in laying before your Majeſty a few diſagreeable, but important Truths.

AND though it may ſeem to you great Arrogance and Preſumption, that a private Perſon of this Country (not even a Member of P--------t) ſhould dare to addreſs himſelf in familiar Lan-

guage to ſo mighty a Monarch; yet will it, I truſt, be better received by you, and more readily excuſed than the other Method my Countrymen are apt to uſe of addreſſing you, by ſpeaking to your Ships. Eſpecially as the Advices I mean to give you will, if properly attended to, do you ſubſtantial Service; are better founded and ſafer for you to depend upon than any Intelligence you will receive from ſuch ſcoundrel Emiſſaries as your Miniſtry muſt be obliged to employ in this Nation.

LEAST, therefore, Monſieur ——— by an Ignorance of the Genius of this our Country and Conſtitution, or ſuch wretched Agents as Dr. S------, or -------; who, if they have made any Obſervations on the Debates in our P--------t, I ſuſpect to be very bad ones: leaſt theſe, by tranſmitting you falſe Ideas of our preſent Diviſions, ſhould miſlead your Councils and Con-

duct, accept in good Part the Sentiments of a fair and hearty Enemy, of an honeſt and plain-ſpeaking *Engliſhman*.

KNOW then, Sire, that the Nature of our preſent Diſputes is very different from thoſe which have been heretofore of ſuch ſingular Service to your Nation and Anceſtors. There is one ſingle Point in which we all agree, which is a ſincere and warm Reſentment and Deteſtation of the Perfidy with which you have broke the moſt ſolemn Treaties, and ſo ill repaid our honeſt Obſervance of them. We are united in a ſerious and ſpirited Senſe of the Injuries you have clandeſtinely offered to our moſt eſſential Intereſts. If you ſhould ſuppoſe that one Man in our HOUSE OF COMMONS is more a Friend to you than another, you will find yourſelf moſt miſerably impoſed upon, and may be, as ſome among us have been, UNDER A FATAL DELUSION. The Competition

is,

is, who ſhall go greateſt Lengths in guarding againſt your ambitious Aims, and fruſtrating the miſchievous Intentions you manifeſtly and naturally harbour againſt this, and every Land of Liberty. Our Miniſtry (as you well know) have done much againſt you, the Oppoſition are angry that they have not done more.

THE Race of your old Friends, whom you uſed to know by the Name of *Tories* is extinct and loſt. If a Love of Liberty, Zeal for the Commerce and Glory of *Britain*, and for that Baſis of it, the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, are Criterions of Whiggiſm; we are a Nation of *Whigs*. Every Man among us deteſts the Intention, or wiſh to plant Thorns in the Pillow of his moſt venerable age, who ſo worthily wears our Crown: Nor is

is the amiable and endearing Youth of our future Hopes leſs cordially beloved by Miniſter, or Oppoſition.

WHENCE then, you may perhaps aſk, how the preſent Diviſions in our Councils, and Diſapprobation of Meaſures calculated for an End in which *Engliſhmen* are thus unanimous? Whence the Complaints againſt Men who have taken Pains for Purpoſes ſo popular? Whence the Lamentations over the *wretched, forlorn, betrayed Condition of this poor Country*, and PITEOUS Auguring of its approaching Ruin? That any ſuch ſhould have been imagined, much leſs uttered, may be matter of Amazement to you, who can have never heard till now, but of the flouriſhing Condition of this Country. Nor can I undertake to account for them properly without entering on ſome particulars which may ſeem too minute for your Contemplation, and endeavouring to acquaint you with our Humour

Humour and Climate, as well as our Conſtitution.

For you muſt underſtand that the People of this Country have a Delight almoſt in liſtening to Stories of Bug-bears and Horrors, and in being frighted with miſerable Repreſentations of their Affairs, eſpecially in the gloomy Months of *November*, and the following. Thus a diſmal Diſplay of the Miſeries and Calamities this Nation is involved in, which would have been treated with Contempt and Deriſion a few Months ago, when we were reaping our moſt plentiful Harveſts, ſhall be liſtened to with a Degree of Attention at this cheerleſs Seaſon of the Year. Not that there is one Jot more Reaſon or Foundation for it now, ſave that we have leſs Sunſhine, and our Spirits are leſs high and active. Our Diſcontents and Repinings are in a great Degree

barome-

barometrical, and the Debates you ſeem ſo attentive to, are not a little affected by the Goodneſs or Badneſs of the Weather.

ANOTHER Ingredient in the diſpirited and deſponding Language, which you have undoubtedly heard of, flows from the Hours and Time of Day in which our Debates are carried on. There is a material Difference between a full and a faſting *Engliſhman*, and if ever you are to fight with them, I hope it will not be when their Stomachs are empty. Tho' even that Circumſtance you would find (I believe have found it) dangerous to depend upon in the Article of fighting, which our common Men love better than even their Dinners. But among Gentlemen, and DEBATERS, the being obliged to faſt beyond their uſual time, indeed beyond all reaſonable Time, has a conſiderable Effect.

Effect. I verily believe, that if after a Speech of ſome Hours length, exaggerating our forlorn Condition in Terms you would bleſs yourſelf to hear, an Adjournment were made for one Hour, till the animal Spirits of the Members were recruited with due Aids of Bouillé and a Bottle, much of the terrible Impreſſion would be effaced, and an Orator who, upon the Return to their Seats, ſhould move a Queſtion that this Kingdom is in Danger or Diſtreſs, would ſcarcely find a Second, except of his own Family.

And on this Account it is, that many good and well-meaning Men are rather averſe to a Motion for a general Faſt, and would chuſe to ſubſtitute in its Stead a Day of public Feſtivity, as the more likely Means of mending the Face of Affairs, and diſpelling the Dangers ſome Politicians threaten us with.

These Conſiderations ſhould be admitted as Abatements in ſome Degree of the ſecret Satisfaction your Intelligence on this Head might be apt to give you.

You may, perhaps, have been told that our preſent Conteſts are not, as ſometimes may have been the Caſe, Struggles for Power, or Places, or Honours; That the Leaders of the Oppoſition ſet out with renouncing Poſts of the moſt eminent Profit and Dignity; That they diſclaim by Actions, as well as Words, all ſelfiſh, mercenary and ambitious Views. They muſt act, therefore, you may conclude, from honeſt and conſcientious Motives, from a Conviction that the Meaſures they oppoſe are ruinous to their Country. This Conſequence may not be true, though the Premiſes ſhould be admitted. Nor can you or any one judge of their Views without being

fully

fully informed, (more fully than I will undertake to inform you,) as to thoſe Ingredients which compoſe the Power a *Britiſh* Stateſman may aim at.

It is not any peculiar Office, Rank, or Station, but a ſecret Energy and Confidence annexed to it, without which that Office or Station may not give the Poſſeſſor that full Sufficiency and Content, that may be the Object of his Ambition. Therefore be not ſurprized that a Man with us may be Secretary of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Paymaſter of our Forces, or in any other Poſt to which you are uſed to annex the Idea of our Premier, and yet not poſſeſs that Plenitude of Power which conſtitutes a Miniſter, and which Ambition may think its due.

INDEED the Terms Miniſter and Miniſtry are ſo vague and ill-underſtood in our Language, as well as Conſtitution, that I find it difficult to form, much more to give a true Idea of it. It is a complex Notion which can only be underſtood by reſolving it into the ſeveral parts of which it is compoſed. Thus when your Emiſſaries tell you that great Diſſatisfaction is expreſſed with the preſent Miniſtry in *England*, that their Conduct is charged with the groſſeſt Timidity, Weakneſs, Puſillanimity, Treachery and Falſhood to their Country, you would greatly puzzle them by aſking who this corrupt Miniſtry are; againſt whom theſe formidable Accuſations are laid, and threatened to be followed with even JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. They would not be able to give you the leaſt Satisfaction. Indeed it will be impoſſible for YOUR MAJESTY to obtain

tain any Light, but by desiring them to enter into Particulars, such for Instance as these.

Is it the King of *England* that his People are dissatisfied with? Does he discover Views of encroaching on the Properties or Rights of his People? Of extending that Degree of Power deposited in his Hands to the Prejudice of that Balance in which *British* Liberty consists? Ask them this, and they must tell you, if there be Truth or Shame in Man, that nothing ever equalled the Love and Gratitude of this People to their present King: Grounded on a long Opinion and Experience of his Merit, and gracious Concessions to every Desire they have at any Time expressed to Him. He is more than yourself the absolute Master of the Lives and Fortunes of his People, which, with willing and chearful Hearts, they daily offer him.

THE Laws of the Country are they adminiſtered by unable or diſhoneſt Hands? Have the Courts of Juſtice ceaſed to diſpenſe Right and Equity to the Subjects of *Great-Britain?* Are they polluted with Bribery, and proſtituted to promote Purpoſes of Oppreſſion and Wrong? Are Juries now packed, and Proſecutions carried on by the Crown with the Partiality and Rigour practiſed in former Times? —— To an Enquiry like this the univerſal Voice of the Nation will loudly anſwer, No.

Is then their Army garbled to the Excluſion of every Man of Worth and Honour? The Command of it committed to the meaneſt of the People, ſuch as may be ſuppoſed likely and willing to be employed in enſlaving their Country? Do their Nobility diſdain to accept Commiſſions in it, and

are its Corps incompleat, ill-provided and uneffective? Facts, and the very Name of the Captain-general of our Forces refute every Calumny of this Kind, and convey Praiſe far beyond the moſt florid and laboured Panegyric. Scarce can I ſuppreſs the Tide of Gratitude with which every *Engliſh* Heart overflows on the Recollection of what we owe to that royal Name, and in the Contemplation of the Services he is daily doing to this his Country. I will ſuppreſs it however, and thereby ſhall ſpare both his Confuſion and yours.

INTO what great Office of State hath crept this notorious Miſmanagement complained of? Hath the naval Strength of the Nation been weakly exerted or unwiſely directed? Anſwer it yourſelf. You need not be told what *Engliſhmen* tell each other

with

with Rapture, that Lord *Anſon* preſides over our Marine.

Is the Abuſe in the Management of their Revenues and Treaſures? Are they wantonly laviſhed or diverted from the Purpoſes to which the Parliament devoted them? Our Finances are ſcrupulouſly collected, and fairly and ſtrictly accounted for. This Honour is however peculiarly due to the preſent Managers of our Finances, that they have introduced and enforced ſuch an Oeconomy and Chaſtity in every, even the loweſt Branch and Office of the Revenue as was never hitherto practiſed in this Country. Never were Payments ſo prompt and punctual, inſomuch that no one Contract of the Government is now out-ſtanding unpaid. By that Maſter-Stroke of Management, the Reduction of Intereſt,

they

they have laid a ſure foundation for reducing our Debt, and never was national Credit eſtabliſhed on ſo ſolid and ſecure a Footing.——Here let me obſerve to you, that the temporary and ſlight ſinking of our public Funds ought no more to give you Joy, than it does Uneaſineſs or Apprehenſion to the Proprietors of them here. Thoſe, indeed, like the Plant, called Senſitive, may ſhrink and contract themſelves at the very Threat and Denunciation of a Blow, but like that, they recover and expand, the very Inſtant the Damp which affected it is removed. The Quickneſs of its Senſibility is a Proof of the Health and Vigour of the Plant, not of its Diſeaſe; the true Symptom of which, is ſuch an unnatural and prepoſterous Diſtention as your Nation and ours remembered ſome Years ago.

Go on to aſk, Are the Guardians of their Trade unattentive to its Wel-

fare? Have they neglected the proper Means of encouraging, protecting, and extending it? Have they caſt away all Care of our Colonies, and made no Proviſion for their Defence and Security? Your own poor People can teſtify to you the entire contrary. And the Capital of that noble Province, in which our Arms have diſpoſſeſſed you of every Acre of Land you had injuriouſly acquired from us, ſhall ſtand for ever an immortal Monument of the Name and Glory of the illuſtrious Preſider over our Trade.

Are then the Secrets of State, and the Departments of foreign Correſpondence committed to Officers whoſe Abilities are doubted, or whoſe Fidelity can be ſuſpected? The moſt abandoned Sycophant you can poſſibly employ for Intelligence will not dare to ſuggeſt it. They muſt tell you further, that one of thoſe high Offices is now

filled

filled with a Man from whoſe wiſe and able Councils your Nation hath every Thing to fear, and ours to hope. Who having fulfilled every Duty, enjoyed each Bleſſing, and attained every Honour and Ornament of domeſtic Life, has not ſuffered thoſe, his ſupreme Delights, to detain him from the Wants and Wiſhes of his King and Country. With him he brings Senſe and Spirit, which even his Enemies confeſs and applaud, and Store of Friendſhips and Connections with the beſt Men and the moſt reſpectable this Nation affords; bound and cemented to him with an uncommon Degree of Affection and Eſteem, by the Thouſand amiable, humane, and ſocial Virtues of his private Life; the public Diſplay of them in his preſent Station will attach to him every good and grateful *Engliſhman* with equal Cordiality and Devotion.

PROCEED thus through every Branch of our public Offices you will hear Nothing that any Perſon but yourſelf or Friends can have Cauſe to be diſſatisfied with.

THE ADMINISTRATION then, which I ſuppoſe to be a Syſtem of Meaſures reſulting from a Combination of theſe ſeveral Parts of Government, muſt participate of the Virtues and Abilities ſupplied by each: And if the Individuals are honeſt and Praiſe-worthy, I ſee not how or why in their Confluence they become contaminated and impure. For I know not, nor can conceive, that Politicks admit ſuch a Fallacy as is taught in Logic, to argue from *bene Diviſis ad malè compoſita*, or that Men or Meaſures which are ſeparately good and blameleſs, ſhould become bad and criminal when blended together. Let the *Soane* and the *Rhone*

and

and fifty Rivers meet in one general Conflux, if each supplies a Stream pure and unsullied, the united Complement, or Ministry of Waters, will flow still clear and limpid, and will receive Strength and Force only from their Combination.

And here throw I down my Gauntlet, and bid this fair Defiance to any Man, who knows the least of this Country. Let him take one of those Lists of our Commoners and Peers, so frequently in every one's Hands, and let him chuse from thence a Set of Men, that he can think more proper and able, and whom *Englishmen* would rather wish to fill the great Stations I have enumerated, than those who now enjoy them. If he can find half a Jury of honest, sensible, protestant Freeholders, not connected with any Cabals for Power, who shall declare themselves to be of

that

that Opinion; nay, if they ſhall not declare, that the Loſs or Removal of any one of them from his Department of the publick Buſineſs, would be a real Calamity and Diſtreſs to this Nation, (alas! in ſome Inſtances of them, irreparable) then will I be content to retract every Notion I have advanced, to undergo the ſharpeſt Ignominy that can be deviſed, to be treated as the hireling Champion of an infamous Miniſtry, the moſt ſervile Court-Sycophant, the worſt and meaneſt Paraſite of Power. Theſe ignominious Appellations I may, perhaps, meet with from Men, who are drove to uſe Invective and Abuſe, inſtead of Reaſon and Argument, and which I ſhall not think myſelf at all affected by, or bound to ſubmit to, but on the conſtitutional Terms I here propoſe.

A Writer of this Nation, complaining of Conteſts in the Reign of

King

King *William* the third, ſomething ſimilar to the preſent, tells us from *Diodorus*, " of one *Charondas*, a " Lawgiver to the *Sybarites*, an anti- " ent People of *Italy*, who was ſo " averſe to all Innovation, eſpecially " when it was to proceed from parti- " cular Perſons; and I ſuppoſe, that " he might put it out of the Power " of Men, fond of their own Notions, " to diſturb the Conſtitution at their " Pleaſure, by advancing private " Schemes; that he provided a Sta- " tute, that whoever propoſed any " Alteration to be made, ſhould ſtep " out, and do it with a Halter about " his Neck: If the Matter propoſed " were generally approved, then it " ſhould paſs into a Law; if it went " in the Negative, the Propoſer to " be immediately *hanged*. Great " Miniſters, *he adds*, may talk of " what Project they pleaſe; but I " am deceived, if a more effectual

one

" one could even be found for *taking*
" *off* (as the Phraſe was then) thoſe
" hot, unquiet Spirits, who diſturb
" Aſſemblies, and obſtruct publick
" Affairs, by gratifying their Pride,
" their Malice, or their Ambition."*

HOWEVER, I am very far from wiſhing, that ſuch a Law ſhould obtain in *England*. An Oppoſition is no bad Thing in the main: is now, from long Uſe and Experience, ſyſtematized into our Conſtitution, and affords a moſt excellent School for future Stateſmen. It is a ſhort Obſtruction only to the good Purpoſes of a Miniſtry, and a proper Guard againſt their entering on bad ones. It can, in ſhort, do very little Hurt, but by being miſunderſtood by you and your Counſellors.

AN Author of your own Nation, whoſe Opinion perhaps you would rather

* SWIFT's Diſcourſe of the Conteſts and Diſſentions in *Athens* and *Rome*. *Hawkeſworth*'s Edition, P. 80.

rather chuſe to rely on, than one of Ours, will help much to give you a true Notion of the Diviſions among us, to which you ſeem to apply ſo much Attention. I cannot do better than refer you to your celebrated Mr. *Voltaire*, who one would think was deſcribing the preſent Condition of this Kingdom in the Obſervations he makes upon it at another Period. Speaking of Sir *Robert Walpole*, he ſays,

" His Adverſaries were eager to in-
" flame the Minds of the People.
" Never was more real Eloquence
" diſplayed, than in the Speeches
" made at that Time in both Houſes
" of Parliament; nay, I queſtion
" whether the ſtudied Harangues,
" which were formerly pronounced
" at *Athens* and at *Rome*, upon almoſt
" ſimilar Occaſions, are ſuperior to
" the extemporaneous Diſcourſes

" of ——, and ——, and ——.
" Theſe Diſcourſes, the natural Effect
" of an *Engliſh* Spirit and Govern-
" ment, are apt to cauſe a Surpriſe
" in thoſe who are Strangers to that
" Nation; juſt as ſome Commodities,
" which are cheap and diſregarded in
" the Country of their Growth, are
" greatly prized in other Places. But,
" obſerve Sir, we muſt read theſe
" Harangues with great Precaution;
" for the Spirit of Party runs through
" them all, and the real State of the
" Nation is generally diſguiſed. The
" miniſterial Party repreſent the Go-
" vernment in a flouriſhing Condi-
" tion, while the contrary Faction af-
" firm, that the Nation is ruined and
" undone."* Our Language, being become

* Ses Adverſaires vouloient tout aigrir. On n'a jamais parlé avec plus de veritable Eloquence qu'on parla ſur ce Sujet dans le Parlement d'*Angleterre*. Et je ne ſçais ſi les Harangues meditées qu'on prononçoit autrefois dans *Athens* & dans *Rome*,

become now much more copious than it was fifteen Years ago, and our Orators ſtill more florid than they were at that Time; an *Engliſh* Reader need only to add to the laſt Expreſſions, *abandoned, bleeding, depraved, forlorn, Bankrupt, ſubſidized away,* and this Account of the celebrated Mr. *Voltaire* (*Hiſtory of the*

Rome, dans des Occaſions a peu-pres ſemblable, l'emport ſur les Diſcours non preparés du Chevalier *Windham*, du Lord *Carteret*, du Miniſtre *Robert Walpole*, du Comte de *Cheſterfield*, du M. de *Pulteney* depuis Comte de *Bath*. Les Diſcours, qui ſont l'Effet naturel de Gouvernement & de l'Eſprit *Anglois*, etonnent quelquefois les Etrangers, comme les Productions d'un Pais, qui ſont a vil Prix ſur leur Terroir, ſont recherchées precieuſement ailleurs: mais il faut lire avec Precaution toutes ces Harangues ou l'Eſprit de Parti domine. Le veritable Etat de la Nation y eſt preſque toujours deguiſé. Le Parti du Miniſtre y peint le Gouvernement floriſſant: la Faction contraire aſſure que tout eſt en Decadence. L'Exaggeration regne par tout, --*Hiſtoire de la Guerre de* 1741, *Fo.* 121.

War of 1741, Page 91) is not only a Sketch, but a finiſhed and ſtrikeing Picture of the preſent Times.

But if you are really inclined to receive from hence a true Account of the preſent State of our Affairs, ſeek it not from Aſſemblies, where Words convey not always the Sentiments of the Speaker. Aſk it of that Claſs of Men among us, of whom you can ſcarce form an Idea; Gentlemen of liberal Education, and poſſeſſed of competent and independent Fortunes; who, far removed from theſe Fields of Ambition and Conteſt for Power, purſue, with Chearfulneſs and Content, the Amuſements of each Seaſon, or uſefully employ themſelves in cultivating and promoting that Spirit of Induſtry Liberty inſpires, and which actuates the whole Kingdom. Thouſands, ten Thouſands of theſe, are now amidſt their happy

Families,

Families, warm each in their little Kingdom of a Dwelling, enjoying Tranquility without Alloy, undisturbed with the least Suspicion of there being Occasion, at present, of any Apprehensions of Danger, or Diffrust of that Government under whose Protection they live in Peace.

With one of these true Tasters of the Blessings of this Country I had the Pleasure of making an Excursion at the Beginning of last Summer both by Land and Water. We had just finished our Visit to the Docks and Arsenals of *Portsmouth*, and were sailing into the River of *Southampton* amidst a Scene more delightful than Words can paint. A royal Yacht which seemed proud of carrying to the Island of *Guernsey* her Governor, had just skimmed by our Stern. The new Forest presented to our View her solemn Shades of stately Oakes. The

opposite

oppoſite Shore ſmiling with the Verdure of its Lawns, and enriched with Villas thick ſet among the moſt beautiful Plantations. Here and there a pleaſing (in every ſenſe pleaſing) Proſpect of ruined Abbies. On one Side the gently riſing Shores of the *Iſle of Wight* broke agreeably the unbounded View of the ſmooth Ocean. On the other, the Fleet then at *Spithead*, waiting with Impatience it's Deſtination, rode full in our Sight. A Scene ſo glorious, which muſt be ſeen before it can be imagined, animated my Companion beyond his uſual Compoſure, and I heard him with Delight (methinks I ſtill hear him) uttering the free and open Sentiments of his honeſt Heart in Raptures to this Effect.

"How happy am I this Inſtant!
"how happy muſt you be, my Friend,
"in reflecting only that we are *Engliſhmen!* Happy under the moſt

perfect

" perfect Form of Government con-
" ducted by the beſt, the moſt a-
" ble, and honeſt Rulers, under a
" King, ——GOD BLESS HIM!——
" with a Royal Family promiſing a
" Supply of Succeſſors like himſelf;
" with a Conſtitution ſo exactly balan-
" ced, that each conſtituent Part of
" it hath juſt that Degree of Weight
" it ought to have, and no more.
" Under a Miniſtry engaged and bound
" by their great Share in the public
" Property, ſeriouſly to ſtudy the pub-
" lic Good; even if their known and
" experienced Principles, Probity, and
" Honour did not ſet them beyond all
" Suſpicion. Happy in ſafe and ſe-
" cure Peace, yet amply provided for
" the moſt vigorous War. Impa-
" tient of the leaſt Degree of Inſult,
" and fearleſs of every Enemy; what
" Subjects have we of rejoicing! Our
" Fleets! How tranſporting is this
" View of that noble one in Proſpect!

" How

" How immenſely grand the Idea of
" them combined! And theſe com-
" manded and directed by ſuch Forti-
" tude, Wiſdom, and Experience, as
" no Age or Nation ever yet produ-
" ced. Our Army, little indeed, but
" effectively compleat, and made equal
" to the greateſt by a Commander,
" with whom and under whom every
" *Briton* would, in a Day of Danger,
" become a Soldier. Our Colonies how
" flouriſhing! how powerful! Our civil
" Government how reſpectably, how
" diligently, how calmly adminiſtred!
" The truly *Britiſh* Spirit how active,
" how unanimous againſt our natu-
" ral and perfidious Enemy! The
" very Soil and Face of our Country
" by a true, natural, and enlarged
" Taſte in Improvements is becoming
" one great delightful Garden to which
" our Roads are every where forming
" into the moſt commodious and
" magnificent Approaches. Our Com-

" merce

" merce and our Credit in the very
" higheſt State of Perfection, and a
" Redundancy of Wealth (from
" whence is indeed our great our
" only Danger) flowing in upon us,
" even under our *moſt heavy Load of*
" *Taxes*, which no man ſeems to feel,
" and under *an immenſe national*
" *Debt* which every Creditor dreads
" the Payment of, and which ſeems
" to have put the Nation into the Con-
" dition of a great Banker, who the
" more he owes the richer he is.

" THIS Scene of Joy is heightened
" to a great Degree by conſidering, in
" the Way of Contraſt, the Condition
" of our rival Nation, not to call them
" yet our Enemies. And where ſhall
" we begin our View of a Proſpect
" ſo totally different. Reſpect is due
" to MAJESTY, and I reverence the
" Sex of his Miniſter. But if we al-
" low her to be more young and hand-

" ſome, and rich than Madam *Main-*
" *tenon*, ſhe will compound for being
" thought leſs wiſe, and leſs able to
" inform the Cabinet of State. Behold
" then the *politic* Nation bereft of the
" Wiſdom that uſed to direct their
" Councils, and of the borrowed Ge-
" nerals to whom they owed their dear
" bought Triumphs. Deprived 'till
" very lately of the common and eſ-
" ſential Adminiſtration of Law and
" Juſtice. Oppreſſed with the moſt
" grievous of national Calamities an ab-
" ſurd, imperious and turbulent Cler-
" gy. The Scars of ſerious inteſtine
" Broils, ill-treated, and threatening
" daily to break out afreſh. Their
" Finances exhauſted,——anticipated ;
" their Credit,-- none. Their boaſt-
" ed Police defied, inſulted and
" eluded, by a ſingle Smuggler. Led
" by a natural Vanity to think highly
" of themſelves, and contemptibly of
" us, equally without Knowledge

" or

" or Foundation. Actuated by an " inherent Levity, or Proneneſs to " Falſhood, to infringe the moſt ſo- " lemn Treaties, in the Obſervation " of which, on our Parts, conſiſts " their only Chance of Safety.

" A FULL Proof of all this is ſeen " in every Meaſure they have been " purſuing, and which have drawn " upon themſelves the Reſentment of " this injured Nation. They now " threaten War at the ſame Time " they dread it, and their Governors " are forced to practice Art and Fi- " neſſe to hide the Likelihood of it " from their own People. By an Infa- " tuation one would think they have " provoked Hoſtilities for which they " were in no Degree prepared; and " are exerciſing them in a Country " and upon an Element in which they " are manifeſtly inferior, pretending " to equip Navies, yet deſtitute of every

" Kind of Stores. Their whole King-
" dom and Colonies not ſupplying a
" ſingle Tree fit for building a Ship or
" erecting its Maſt, or even affording a
" Foundery for caſting of Guns. Yet
" boaſting of Armaments which are,
" and muſt continue to be unfurniſhed
" and unvictualed, unleſs ſupplied by
" that very Country they endeavour to
" make their Enemy; ſo much Truſt
" and Confidence have they, and well
" founded is that Confidence, would
" they act with common Juſtice, in
" the Lenity, Moderation and Ge-
" neroſity of a People they have moſt
" wantonly and imprudently pro-
" voked."

THIS, I thought, at that Time, no unfair Repreſentation of the State of public Affairs. They were certainly the real Sentiments of a true *Engliſh-man*, who knows not the Uſe of Diſſimulation, Reſerve or Diſguiſe, and who

who heartily wiſhes his Country as well as he thinks of it.

SINCE that a Summer has paſſed in which you have had indeed Eſcapes almoſt miraculous from Diſpoſitions planned with the utmoſt Wiſdom, Skill, and Judgment, and not leſs attentively and bravely purſued. We cannot command Fogs and Winds and Elements. Yet will I venture fairly to ſtate to you the Account of this Summer's Campaign. Judge yourſelf whether the Face of Affairs be ſo much altered ſince that Time, as to portend Ruin and Deſolation to this Country.

PROFIT

PROFIT and Loss of *England* in the Summer of 1755.

French Succeſſes to *Engliſh* Calamities.

DR.	CR.
To the Loſs of General *Braddock*, ſome worthy Officers, and 600 Men killed.	By the taking of every Fort and Settlement in *Nova Scotia*.
To the Capture of the *Blandford* Sloop, and thereby delaying her Voyage to *Carolina* 3 or 4 Months.	By 6000 *French* Settlers and Enemies drove out of that Province.
	By 3 Men of War of the Line.
	By 8000 Seamen now Priſoners in *England*.
	By General *Dieſkau* taken.
	By 1000 *French* and *Indians*, ſlain in the Action under General *Johnſon*.
	By the Bankruptcies of their Merchants, total Stagnation of their Trade, *&c.*

THIS you muſt yourſelf be ſenſible is a fair State of the Account between us for ſome Months paſt; judge your-

ſelf

ſelf whether the Balance be in your Favour.

ACCEPT then the ſincere Advice of one who wiſhes not ill to you or any Man. Go not on to add Folly to Folly. Form no fond Hopes from our preſent Diviſions, (they portend you no good) recall your Emiſſaries and the Treaſures you are ſaid to have ſent among us, truſt not to vain and ill-founded Intelligence. You have provoked a People the moſt unwilling to be provoked, but when exaſperated the moſt reſentful. This be aſſured of, that if you do force us to Arms, and GOD ſhall give our Arms the Succeſs they will merit, you will find it not ſo eaſy as heretofore to elude our Succeſſes; you will in vain look out for an *Utrecht* Treaty.

FINIS.

for whether the Balance be in your Favour.

Accept then the sincere Advice of one who wishes not ill to you or any Man. Go not on to add Folly to Folly. Form no rash Hopes from our present Divisions, (they portend you no good) recall your Humanities and the Treaties you are bound to have sent among us, but not to vain and ill-found Pretence. You have provoked a People the most unwilling to be provoked, but when exasperated the most relentful. This be assured of, that if you do force us to Arms, and God shall give our Arms the Success they will merit, you will find it not so early as heretofore to make our Cutcheffs; you will in vain look out for an Utrecht Treaty.

MUSEU